The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871. NO. 62.

WASHINGTON.

Excitement Over the Reported Failure of the European Syndicate.

Analysis of the Census Returns for Illinois.

Increase of Ku-Klux Outrages in North Carolina.

Return of the President---No Cabinet Meeting To-Day.

Notice by the Southern Claims Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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The Treasury Department represents that the scheme is promptly fulfilling its engagements, and there is no difficulty in accomplishing them.

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We pledge ourselves, from this time, to support no men of opprobrious character, however popular or political antecedents. But the time will be reserved and the past and present conduct of candidates for office.

Grand Triumphant at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 6—No anti-Tammany delegates to the Democratic Convention.

A resolution of the reform delegation, that the Democratic party is entitled to the allegiance of its citizens, but not submitted, was voted down by a large majority. Resolutions to reorganize the organization of the party and to secure a complete triumph for Tammany, and the four raises of the other members of the ticket.

The Democratic Convention was a very large one, 1,500 were present.

The First Returns from Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 6.—The election was a very quiet one. The vote in Harris County is 936; white and colored were polled. The vote polled here was small; probably between 1,000.

Result of the Town Elections in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—At the election on the Democratic, and 23 divided. On the latter, 20 are Democrats and 3 Republicans, making 43 Democrats and 8 a majority of Democrats 4 are a Democratic gain. This gives the Republicans 12 on the Democrats, 31. It is a Republican voting election.

The Republican State Central Committee.

HARTFORD, Oct. 6.—Hon. A. H. Conner was elected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, at a meeting of the Committee, held this evening, in this city. Colonel Perry, of Evansville, was appointed to fill vacancy complimentary to Mr. Conner, declined.

GEORGIA.

Election Returns from the State Treasurer—Reported by Governor Bullock.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4.—Dr. N. L. Angier, the state treasurer of Georgia, has issued the following circular:

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 4, 1871.

In pursuance of the Code of Georgia, section 1,000, paragraph 28 of the Code, I hereby notify the several Clerks of the Superior Courts of the several counties of this State, that the returns of the election held on the first Wednesday in October, 1871, for members of the General Assembly, must be made to this department, not even the aggregate vote of the county, but the vote of each precinct, separately, and signed by the Managers of the election. Also, that the returns for Governor and Secretary of State must be made to this department, without a resident Governor, and Secretary of State, and the law in these cases requires the Governor to act.

NATHANIEL P. ANGIER, State Treasurer.

Oct. 6.—Governor Bullock has received from the State Treasurer, at Atlanta, a telegram, stating that the returns of the election held in this city yesterday, was late, and that he had not received them. In reference to the matter, Governor Bullock has issued the following circular, in consequence of the failure of the State Treasurer to receive the returns from this city, and to see to the counting of the votes cast at the election held yesterday:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 6, 1871.

To the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County:

SIR—Inasmuch as the returns of the election held in your county yesterday, have not been received at the office of the State Treasurer, as required by law, you are hereby requested to proceed to count the votes cast at said election, and make return thereof to the Governor, as required by law.

GEO. N. BULLOCK, Governor.

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TRIBUNE COMPANY.

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THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

Contrary to the first reports, it now appears that the New York Democratic State Convention did not admit the anti-Tammany delegates from New York city, headed by Charles O'Conor. The action of the convention was virtually a contract with Tammany to let the delegates of the latter withdraw, thus avoiding expulsion, and not to admit the delegates opposed to them. This was all that Tammany needed. Tweed and Sweeny did not care who was nominated for State offices so long as the State organization recognized no other political authority than Tammany in New York city. The resolutions do not condemn Tammany Hall, and the rapid assertions that the party has no sympathy with robbers in office amount to nothing when illustrated by this open and barefaced compromise with Tammany. Had the Democratic party of the State any real desire to rebuke Tammany it would not only have excluded the delegates of that faction, but would have cut it off from all recognition by admitting the opposing delegates. All that Tweed asks is the "small end" of the horn has been expended," and this time the New York Democrats have given him. The fact is, the Democratic party in the State is bound up inextricably in Tammany. It depends upon Tammany for the money and votes to elect the State ticket, and upon Tammany to elect Democratic members of the Legislature. Without Tammany it is a hopeless, helpless, broken organization. But can it stand by Tammany? Can the party hope for success bearing the burden of unparalleled robbery, and afflicted with the support of Tweed? Tweed himself is a candidate for the State Senate; he is their regular Democratic nominee. He claims that he must have 20,000 majority, and each one of his supporters will be a supporter of the Democratic State ticket. Tammany Hall has welcomed the most notorious of Rochester, and adopted the State ticket as its own, and, with glaring torchlights and lond-mouthed canon, is arousing the active enthusiasm of its followers. The people of New York, and of the country, who have hopefully waited to see the Democratic party rise from the Tammany politicians as public thieves, and relieve the politics of the country from the odium of being in any way under the control of such a gang, have been disappointed, and have witnessed with pain the State Convention making a contract with them that, in consideration of the support of the latter at the polls, they shall continue to be the only recognized Democratic party of the city of New York.

Tammany Hall is now confessed to be the main reliance of the party in the State, it is necessarily in to the party in the country. The open alliance, the formal avowal of co-operation and agreement between the State Convention and Tammany, taints the whole party from Maine to Texas. Tammany Hall remains, by the solemn vote of the State Convention, an integral element of the party, and upon Tammany Hall

E SERGEANT.

BY [illegible]
n the German for THE TRIBUNE by
Hermann Lieb.
[Continued.]

CHAPTER IV.

dy to Mr. Williamson's house on
ter morning was up early and in
aking preparation for the Tar-
that Mr. Williamson was to give
This good man, plain and up-
his dealings, practiced the most
my in his household as a rule,
ut occasions there was no limit to

The most costly wine flowed
ook; the magnificently-fur-
s in his house, customarily clos-
brown wilde open; and, indeed
ts were daily in use, the table
d with costly plate, and the
ned with Oriental carpets.
guests, intimate acquaintances
had been invited to the dinner.
ntras were to play, alternately, to
different parts of the house.
vases, in every conceivable
ere flowers, whose fragrance
ssence who with their rich perfume.
mson leisurely walked from
m, ordering what was wanting,
satisfactory survey of his ele-
ments. Nothing was too costly,
nothing too valuable for that
casion.

The meal it was arranged that his
Fritz should quietly withdraw
ions. He wished it so. "Great
tion said, "is generally great
ness at equilibrium is thus
I know myself. I know that
ister, and I don't like the feel-
. I am of the opinion of Till
, who said:
ere all goes well,
wished to see it so well."
Von Moos entered the break-
the next morning, he also could not
esire to acknowledge her brother.
filled her eyes, she took his
ers kindly.

"I don't complain at our separa-
disturbed at thought of the
olevation. Believe me, there
grieving."

most painful dream last night.
my dead husband appeared to me,
great anxiety at seeing him.
ream is not dead who only
world! I shall come to you,
here, until you join me. Ac-
, a short visit to my home,
you live!' I asked. He pointed
special permission you are allowed to
marry. In due time I shall provide you
with a girl. So; we now understand each
other. Do you think you will like soldier-
ing?'

'No, Your Majesty, I had rather have my
liberty.'

'*Shock Millionen Teufel!* How dare you
say that?'

'I have not the honor to be one of your
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'Keep your mouth shut, or I shall have
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'Your Majesty's code of justice will not
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'You know *my* will. I don't want free,
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ly. Forward to Potsdam. They must give
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'I enter a solemn protest against any act
of violence to my person. I shall be deprived of
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than swear to protect the colors.'

'*Himmel Sacrament!*' shrieked the
King, jumping up and swinging his cane in
the face of Williamson. The latter,
maintaining a proud but not defiant air with-
out winching, looked the King firmly in the
eyes.

His Majesty slowly lowered his stick, and,
angrily surveying the young man from top
to bottom, said:

'You'll not swear to stand by the colors,
you wretch? Your only choice now lies
between the army and the gallows.'

'Your Majesty, I choose the latter,' re-
plied Fritz, not in the least daunted.

The King was again about to use his cane
over the shoulders of his fearless subject,
when, turning angrily toward the Com-
mandant, he said, in a voice of thunder:

'Have this *damned* knave taken to the
barracks at once, and to the guard house, and
to-morrow he shall leave with the rest of the
troops. If the fellow is insubordinate put
him in the stocks, and give him half double.
Forward!' shouted the King, pointing to
the door with his cane.

The Commandant rudely seized Fritz by
the arm, and pushed him out of the room
into the presence of the groom of the cham-
ber, who, seeing his despised conqueror com-
ing humiliatingly out of the King's apartment,
distorted his face with most malignant
laughter. Upon reaching the hall the Com-
mandant ordered the two military recruit over
to two officers, with the order to take him to
the depot, and at the first show of disobedi-
ence to put him in the stocks and feed him
upon bread and water.

'Your Excellency will at least allow me
to see my father again, that I may take leave
of him,' said Fritz.

'That's entirely useless.'

'But I beseech you. It is the only favor
I can expect from you or His Majesty.'

The Commandant stood a moment irreso-
lute and silent; returned to the room they
had just left, and a few minutes after came
back, saying as he entered, 'Your father
will be notified. If he wishes to speak with
you before you go, he can do so. Now
go to the rendezvous.'

'But Your Excellency must permit me to
go home, for I am not prepared for a jour-
ney.'

'Pack off to the rendezvous,' bellowed
the Commandant, brutished. 'The rest you
can settle with your father. I'll send him
word.'

The Commandant now left him. The
officers took the bellicose recruit between
them and marched away with him through
the street. They were followed by a corpo-
ral with a Bengal cane.

CHAPTER V.

The young man who, through a simple ro-
al decree, had lost father, home and his long-
ed career, was in a state of mind which
ost of the servants who came to
ctions as to the programme for
Williamson and his son rose, and
to obey the order of the Com-
They said not a word, silence,
described in his own thoughts
officer that had yesterday brought
ld home to the house. The con-
ion of a stout elderly man, in
ng a broad stairway into a
and elegantly fitted-up hall. At
of this hall two grenadiers,
, pointed sabers, were posted. Within oth-
officers of different arms of the service
e and in the hall, disdain-
the new comers, who were bow-
ght and left.
officer of the guard entered the
opposite direction, and inquir-
ere the recruit Fritz Williamson
been under any other circumstances to have
been admitted into the King's presence, in
the present instance he was moved neither
by curiosity, fear, nor ambition. In fact, he
thought little about it, for his whole mind
was engaged in turning over what the
groom of the chamber had said concerning
his acquaintance with the young lady in
mourning.

'Yes; this individual who spoke any other
occasion would hardly have been noticed by
Fritz, and whom he would have beaten
again for his insulting arrogance,
had now, through that fleeting
tion, grown to be a man of worth and im-
portance; the reflection of the splendor of
the beautiful mourner now seemed to sur-
round him with a sort of halo, and he was
meditating a second time whether to ap-
proach the groom once more, when the door
opened and the guard, with uplifted finger,
silently signified to young Williamson to
follow. Fritz entered the room, reverently
bowing on all sides, although he could see
nobody clearly. This was not from a feeling
of dread at the thought of being in the ex-
guest presence of His Majesty, nor at the
magnificence of his person, but simply on
account of the density of the tobacco smoke.
The small apartment was filled with officers,
who were all smoking pipes. All stood about
unbecomingly. Only two sat at a small
table, his head covered. Young Williamson,
as a cloud of smoke passed away from be-
tween his face, recognized the King. The lat-
ter silently, with a seeming satisfaction,
examined the youngster a moment, nodded
to the nearest General and said:

'Not much to look at; but not yet knotted.
He has at least four years before him yet.
Something may be made out of the young
fellow, perhaps a fair leader, of a company
of the guard.'

Then turning to Fritz he said:

'Say, my young man, what would you like
to become in the world?'

'My father has decided that I am to be
the successor to his business; my inclina-
tions, next to agriculture, are the sciences.'

'Sciences! What do you mean by the
sciences, Great Heaven in rags? Scientific!'

'I like to read the old Greek and Roman
authors; have studied some history and
mathematics, but the French and Italian
literature I detest, more or less.'

'Fish! The devil! You shall not become a
scribbler. Away with that! That you are able
to write and cipher, I am glad to see. I
will promote you.'

'Will Your Majesty deign ——'

'I shall not deign! You body guard at
Potsdam. Do you understand? A soldier
you must be, if you would become a whole
man. You shall not remain the lowest. You
have the start of a six-footer and over.'

'Your Majesty ——'

'If you behave yourself, you shall not re-
main a private six weeks. I want active men
in my guard. Have you a sweetheart?'

'Your Majesty ——' stammered Fritz,
blushing scarlet.

'Look at him! The milk-sop, how he
blushes. But that's nothing. Without my
special permission you are not allowed to
marry. In due time I shall provide you
with a girl. So; we now understand each
other. Do you think you will like soldier-
ing?'

'No, Your Majesty, I had rather have my
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'That's entirely useless.'

'But I beseech you. It is the only favor
I can expect from you or His Majesty.'

The Commandant stood a moment irreso-
lute and silent; returned to the room they
had just left, and a few minutes after came
back, saying as he entered, 'Your father
will be notified. If he wishes to speak with
you before you go, he can do so. Now
go to the rendezvous.'

'But Your Excellency must permit me to
go home, for I am not prepared for a jour-
ney.'

'Pack off to the rendezvous,' bellowed
the Commandant, brutished. 'The rest you
can settle with your father. I'll send him
word.'

The Commandant now left him. The
officers took the bellicose recruit between
them and marched away with him through
the street. They were followed by a corpo-
ral with a Bengal cane.

CHAPTER V.

The young man who, through a simple ro-
al decree, had lost father, home and his long-
ed career, was in a state of mind which
ost of the servants who came to
ctions as to the programme for
Williamson and his son rose, and
to obey the order of the Com-
They said not a word, silence,
described in his own thoughts
officer that had yesterday brought
ld home to the house. The con-
ion of a stout elderly man, in
ng a broad stairway into a
and elegantly fitted-up hall. At
of this hall two grenadiers,
, pointed sabers, were posted. Within oth-
officers of different arms of the service
e and in the hall, disdain-
the new comers, who were bow-
ght and left.
officer of the guard entered the
opposite direction, and inquir-
ere the recruit Fritz Williamson

WOMAN

Masculine Education for Girls.

A few weeks ago a misogynist, or some-
what silly, letter appeared in the columns
one of our contemporaries, which assumes to
be emphatically the lady's newspaper, and
which we will grant does its very best in
earning their bread, when they have to earn
it, in the rational and intelligent feeding of those
duties.—*London Saturday Review.*

POMPEII IN 1871.

Notes of a Recent Traveller.

From the New York Tribune.

During the last month the great cure of this
city of the dead has been unearthed than in
the thirty preceding. King Bombs could
never succeed in getting the people to work
uncanny." "If something should turn up
against the Bible, what would become of
us?" was the principal argument used by the
priests. Under Victor Emanuel, two essen-
tial provisions have been made—an appro-
priation, and official fanatic, and the best
antiquarian in Italy, Fiorelli, as director of
excavations. It is sharp work to drive the
distance from Naples in an hour and half.
Turning to the right from the shore near the
sea, the sparkling sapphire of the bay, if the
sky be clear, the lower slope of Vesuvius
green with vineyards, and old villages of
Resina sleeping on the bosom of the
still buried Herculaneum, would con-
tent. But don't expect to see Pompeii.
Drawing up at a turnstile, two francs
are paid as entrance-fee, a guide in
uniform takes charge of your party, and your
enter at once among the roofless ruins.
Everybody knows their history. They slept
for ages under the ashes of the old village of
most excellent Majesty, who reigns over the
kingdoms of Thunnarcania, Tampadips, and
the Cannibal Islands, as well as over the
Eastern countries.]' A member of the Fytch-
ley hunt would not care to turn out at the
sound of a good regiment of umbrella-bearers;
but, as Mr. Woodcraft reminds us, the use of
the umbrella is known to the Romans, as
we have stone representations of sun-shades,
and the inquiring traveller may see many an
ancient umbrella-handle in a fair-sized sym-
bolizes dominion."

Though a drawing preserved in the Har-
leian MS. proves that umbrellas were in
high degree taking the air under an umbrella,
made with ribs and a sloping handle, which
turns, as well as folds, at pleasure, and that
the general use of the umbrella in England
may be said to have commenced no earlier
than the Restoration, and that Macbeth's
bloody imaginings took the form of a dagger,
instead of saying, however, "In this a dag-
ger I see before me," there can be little doubt
have been, under the circumstances, "I
this a dagger so persistently after me."

Gasparone defended such a substitution
in the construction and use of arms. Spears,
mauls, javelins, and the like, are obsolete.
Swords are merely ornaments, and gunnels
rarely appealed to. Bayonets may think,
but gunpowder does the talking. Artillery
and musketry make the question then of
pluncary can't, and percussion caps the
climax!

Tennyson's Suppressed Poems.

The "Household Edition of Tennyson's
Poems," published by Messrs. James R. Os-
good & Co., contains all the author's ac-
knowledged works, and nearly all his sup-
pressed and hitherto uncollected pieces.
Among the latter are the following:

KATE.

I know her by her angry air,
Her bright black eye, her coal black hair,
Her rapid laughter wild and short,
As laughter of a mocking-bird
Amid the mimicries of sport.
Kate is a girl to take by storm;
A rapid, restless, sallow form
Clear as the tempting of a harp;
Her heart is like a beating star.
Kate hath a spirit ever strong
Like a new bow, and bright and sharp
As crescent moon.
Kate is a girl to know and prize
Who hates mere compliments and lies;
She hates all affectations too;
Kate hath a brain to match her eyes.
My woman-soldier, gallant Kate,
As pure and true as blades of steel.

KATE AGAIN.

Kate calls the world is cold at night,
Kate calls it cold and dull;
Kate stamps her fingers at my words
And hear of nothing full.
I needs must see as stupid asleep,
The fanned for well-won enterprise
Is wearing on my senses deep.
The garland of new-wreathed surprise;
Kate is a girl to take by storm.
The blackest fate of clouds and lights,
And strongest strike to left and right.
Kate calls the tale across (from the fact,
Kate hates her fingers at my words)
And hear of nothing full.

KATE AGAIN.

Kate calls the world is cold at night,
I needs must see as stupid asleep;
Kate stamps her fingers at my words
And hear of nothing full.

KATE AGAIN.

Kate calls the world is cold at night,
I needs must see as stupid asleep,

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—SUPPLEMENT.

ROME.

THE PURGE OF THE ROMAN CHURCH IMPARTIALLY CONSIDERED—THE PAPAL CONSPIRACY—REMOVAL OF THE LATTER TO HIGH-GROUND AFTERWORD—THE KING OF ROME—PAPAL POWER—BURDEN BY PRIESTS—GAS-TARDY—THE GERARD—VISITORS IN SORT—THE POPE'S BIRTH-DAY.

[Letter from Mary Howitt.]

ROME, Sept. 11.

I spoke in my last letter of the rage for building which prevailed in Rome, the preparation, in fact, which was making for the new class of inhabitants which would flock in with the new government. The building mania has reached its climax, and the bubble is on the point of bursting. The prophets of evil, it is true, foretold that these summer months would be a time of great harvest for hospitals and undertakers; but fortunately the destructions which have come hither, drest with condolences as I write of the sad sorrow we must all sympathize with, have been obliged to open their eyes and acknowledge that the Prophet was true, and that Rome was as quiet and well-conditioned for many years, as the newspapers being closed by the rules which fell on the Sabbath and Allen Hills during the hottest months. Now, therefore, although the usual strangers are wholly absent, there is a considerable number of American and English residents, there have been a constant bustle and animation in the street showing that the new life has begun, and that these are only the precursors of the important crowd which will soon arrive and create a new era for Rome.

These are strange days and strange events, and whether we look upon them with reverence or not as the fulfilment of prophecy, there is no denying that the outward dominion of the Papal power is over. The glory of its old mediæval pomp and splendor is at an end. No more will be seen in Rome the gorgeous parade of the Cardinals and Monsignori, on occasion of some great Church function or festival, a wonderful contrast to the style of the father-man from whom he inherited his name, walking on foot, without staff or scrip, or even two coats, to teach in the name of their Lord, the Son of the Carpenter. Nevertheless, there was a show left grandeur; a wonderful harmony and beauty of coloring, with music, and incense, and banners, and processions which seized inconceivably upon the imagination and delighted the eye, in the pomp of the Roman Church, the absence of which some people, even Protestants, may be heard to deplore; and, as a spectacle to amuse the people, I suppose that we are losers. Protestantism is cold and grey; she is prosaic and matter-of-fact, with an inborn abhor of the beautiful, rather a fear of it than otherwise, and all her modern attempts to become outwardly lovely, like what her elder Roman Catholic sister was, are poor imitations, which offend rather than please. Her spirit is not of this, on the contrary, in the Roman Catholic Church; she was, in fact, the natural outgrowth of the religious sense of the nations, the beautiful and under-climate and sky influences of Italy. Will the Church of the future be outwardly beautiful? She ought to be so, for God is the great Artist, and the Creator the embodiment of every lovely and tender sentiment of the soul.

But now for passing events. It has been the policy of the Vatican to represent the Holy Father as held in bondage by the robber King, who took possession of Rome on the 20th of last September, and who has usurped the very throne, the temporal dominion of the Church, believed this, but fortunately the destructions which have come hither, drest with condolences as I write of the sad sorrow we must all sympathize with, have been obliged to open their eyes and acknowledge that the Pontiff was free, and that Rome was as quiet and well-conditioned for many years, as the newspapers being closed by the rules which fell on the Sabbath and Allen Hills during the hottest months. Now, therefore, although the usual strangers are wholly absent, there is a considerable number of American and English residents, there have been a constant bustle and animation in the street showing that the new life has begun, and that these are only the precursors of the important crowd which will soon arrive and create a new era for Rome.

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liable to Brighton that the case has not ceased to be a public or popular one.

—The Tablet tells a remarkable and clear story, of which the present editor previously heard something by a private correspondence of a spontaneous cure of Catholicism in Syria,—spontaneous, in the sense that it was not due to the instilling of missionaries, but spread by word of mouth, according to the account given, without the aid of miracle,—among a Mussulman people in Damascus. It is asserted that in 1860, some forty Shadili Moslems, who met for prayer in the southern suburb of Damascus, and who for two years had been led by doubts whether their faith was the true one, met for their usual prayers, after long devotion, fell into a trance, which each separately saw our Lord, who were assured that He was their God. After sleeping for further guidance, they had similar vision of an old man in a long white beard, and dressed in a white garment, who reminded them of the holiday lighted taper, gilded before them, and said to Let those who would truth follow me." They hurried off, it is said, in Damascus, to the Teacher assigned to them for this miracle, whom they found him by the Source of a monastery of Spanish Franciscans, Fray Emanuel Forner, who received them kindly, and taught them the Catholic creed. The story of the persecutions they had to undergo from the Mussulman authorities, and the miracles by which they were rescued, is full of interest. The number, 60,000, seems to be a misprint for 6,000, as the whole narrative is evidently like a fiction of the Acts. Whatever may be the truth about the asserted miracle, the subsequent persecution of the converts is sufficiently attested in every town where they found him by the influence of the Circuit Courts.

—TROLLOPE'S NOVELS.—Trollope has written a new novel, and has found a publisher to issue it in England, but no one has yet been found either by the author or publisher to undertake to issue it in this country. Trollope's novels are almost as much read here as in England, and we have no knowledge of Christianity.

ART.

—T. Moran has just returned from the Yellowstone region with a number of sketches in pencil and water colors, which will form the material for a series of paintings exhibiting the peculiar scenery of the very extraordinary region.

—The first and fifth volumes of Mr Ruskin's "Modern Painters" are out of print, and the other volumes are nearly so. The first volume of the uniform octavo edition is now in preparation, Mr. Ruskin having declared his intention to reprint very little of his "Modern Painters," as his opinions have changed so much since the days in which he wrote the book. This resolution has already led, says the *Athenæum*, to the preparation of copies of the first volume, a print of the favorite first volume of the "Modern Painters."

—A novel mode of chemical engraving has just been invented in Paris. The subject to be engraved is first produced in lithographic ink upon a surface of zinc. The parts covered by the ink are then coated by what is known as the galvanic process of deposit, after which a solvent is employed to remove the ink, and the copper surface thus exposed is etched in the usual way. The ink is then applied to the silver, there is formed an amalgam, which presents the design in relief. From this relief a cast is taken, after which the remaining steps are according to the ordinary method. The process furnishes plates similar to copper plates for press or to the letter press, as may be desired, and the results of the operation show the highest degrees, admirable exactness of artistic engraving.

—*The London Publishers' Circular* says: "Mr. T. Nast is widely celebrated—and has been so for years—as the John Gilbert of the United States. He will rank with many of the delicate lines of American draughtsmanship on wood an approach rather to French than to English art.

—In the art world (says a New York letter) there is considerable talk about the importation of superb forensic paintings that have just arrived, a number of which, to the value of $40,000, are destined for the Paris Salon before they could be exhibited in public here. Two of them are now on exhibition at Goupil's, and are attracting much attention. One represents Voltaire at his reading desk, surrounded by Fillol, the head of the Munich art school, and probably one of the best, if not the best, of living colorists. Voltaire, fatigued after the labors of the day, is reading to a few friends, to one of whom he is pointing to which to remove the book, and the expression of weariness on the face of the latter assigned to them during the three months, where they found him by the Sisters

which the flying man had been found, the marks of a human body. There were few factors in the case, and the problem apparently thirty fathoms through an equally thick mass of water was the same to be solved by a comparatively close head, and

When a point exactly opposite the west wall of the building mark could be discovered up on it, by the fall of a man from the roof, the problem was solved. It would be observed the imprint of the body would be in the wall in smooth and regular shape, just the appearance the wall would show if a dirty hand placed against it, as a dirty one would be on a clean shirt bosom, but it is at once seen which the hand belonged was also but a mere matter of fact. It stood as a perfectly incontrovertible fact. In fact, the hands of the victims. These marks were evidently made by the man who fell from the roof, and no one could doubt other than that of the deceased. It would be difficult to refute, or by any process of ingenious argument to controvert the evidence.

The coroner, having solved the above portion, proceeded to the next point, which was to report to the Upstairs, and sent in a report of a similar to the Coroner's jury.

THE CONSUMMATION OF THE CRUSHING

of 13 inmates of the house cannot be pictured. The scene that followed Edsall had been murdered by reporters to the two horses and the neighborhood were aroused. It was stated that an assault had been made upon the house by burglars some months ago. Very recently burglars had also entered a confectionery of General Strong, No. 1 Washington place. One of the number had been shot, and captured, and General Strong had appealed to Edsall to be present at the Harrison Police Court, and testify against the prisoner. Edsall had promised that he would be present, but returned to the house, as they thought, and, having accused the accused of a crime, he had been shot by one of the accomplices of capture, fired at and killed the owner.

THE DETECTIVES.

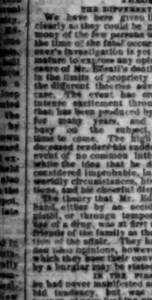
The fact that two men had been found open appeared to complicate this explosion, and the police were never easy's homes without leaving some trace of their appearance behind them. Detectives Joe Dixon and Thomas Reynolds, and Captain Harsen Elliott were sent over to the house. They were admitted by Officer Dorsey, who at first were rather unwilling to admit them, even though aware of their errand. The detectives were requested to look at the front door, which Edsall had opened to admit a servant, and then despatched. On his arrival they found the door open, and made a complete examination of the surroundings.

From the fact that the door was found open, it was manifest the servant girl, who had left the house had been effected through it. If, as the servant girl stated, it was locked, it cannot be known how it got open, as she had turned with spikers. No marks of injury were found upon it. The key was in the door, and had not been visible upon it. Had it been subjected to the pressure of the rippers there would undoubtedly have been marks upon it, and for the purpose having not been found which would leave a key suspected. Entry by the approach was rejected by the detectives, their reasons for the rejection being further strengthened by the fact that the window sash would show a similar catch, which could only be moved from inside. The lower window of the front room, and the fact that they had not been tampered with. Access to the upper windows could only have been obtained through the house, and from A, a key, to B, to prevent vexation.

The house is a private residence, and is not a public one. Before the police will have to make the most of either of these theories.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PREMISES.

That our readers may be enabled to form a correct idea of the appearance of the following is a plan of the house, showing the position to which the body was found.



A, front stairway; B, vestibule between this and front door; C, body; D, stairway leading to basement; E, front door; F, rear parlor; W, sliding doors.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

IN THE AFTERNOON

Coroner Woltman accompanied, by a number of reporters, visited the house, the inquest and examination of witnesses, and to make the necessary investigations. The jury, to number 6, A. Jones, foreman, was impaneled, and the inquest commenced in the parlor of the house. This was done entirely and with all possible expedition, in order that the excitement throughout the city, which, by this time, had become intense, might be allayed by any similar occurrence for many years, and particularly for some time to come. The fearful position of the deceased rendered his sudden and terrible death an event of no common interest in people's minds, and the circumstances attending it were watched and considered impossible, in view of his prosperous and respectable character, to find any motive for the crime, and his cheerful disposition.

The theory that Mr. Edsall died by his own hand, either by accidental discharge of the pistol, or through temporary delirium from the effects of a severe injury received from the fall, was rejected by the detectives, their reasons for the rejection being further strengthened by the fact that the bullet would have made a ragged hole